Time limit for disposal of applications for industrial units

433. CHAUDHARY HARMOHAN SINGH:
SHRI KANAKSINH MOHANSINH MANGROLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have fixed any time limit to dispose of various pending applications pertaining to the setting up of industrial units;

(b) if so, what are details thereof;

(c) whether this limit has also been followed in respect of Bihar;

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what corrective steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e) As per the existing procedure, Industrial Licence applications are required to be disposed of within 60 days of receipt of application. This time limit is applicable to all the States including Bihar and no exception is made in this regard.

It is the endeavour of the Govt. to disposal of all the Industrial Licence applications within the stipulated time schedule. However, it is not always possible to adhere to the said time schedule, because in some cases recommendation of the concerned Administrative Ministries are not received in time while in some other cases additional information is called for from the parties as their applications are deficient resulting in delay in their disposal.

Administrative Ministries are regularly reminded to expedite their recommendations and applicants are directly addressed to furnish additional information for ensuring expeditious disposal of applications for industrial licence.

Industrially backward districts in Maharashtra

434. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have proposed to the Union Government to declare some of its districts as Industrially backward districts under the new Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the names of the proposed districts; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of small scale sector

435. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contribution of small scale sector in the country in the matter of national industrial production, direct exports and the exports by supplies to the organised sector;

(b) what is the priority in the development of small scale sector in Government's planning and in the matter of concessions and subsidies; and

(c) what are the main constraints in the development of small scale industrial sector and the manner in which Government propose to remove the bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Small scale Sector accounts for about 40 per cent of the total industrial output and about 33 per cent by way of direct exports to the country's total exports. The data relating to exports of the small scale units by supply to organised sector are not centrally maintained

(b) The role of Small Scale Sector in the development of economy of India has been fully recognised by the Government. The development of small scale industries has been therefore receiving high priority in the programmes of industrial development of the country and increasing the flow of assistance to the sector has been one of the salient features of the policy of the Government.

(c) The main constraints faced by the small scale sector are in the form of lack of financial resources and difficulty in procuring timely and adequate assistance from lending agencies lack of entrepreneurial background and experience, inability to obtain requisite raw material in time, marketing problems, etc.

The Government has taken a number of measures which include provision of institutional support and a package of incentives and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation of items for purchase from small scale units, machinery on hire-purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facility services, provision of industrial accommodation and other infrastructural facilities. The package of incentives and concessions is kept under constant review and modifications are made from time to time, depending on the needs of the situation and objectives in view. The policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises laid in parliament on 6.8.1991 are intended to impart more vitality and growth impetus to small scale industries.

Proposls from Gujarat for setting up of heavy industries

436. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the Government of Gujarat for setting up of large/heavy industries in the State during the years 1992-93, and 1993-94 so far;

(b) what are the details thereof; and

(c) how many proposals have been approved so far and time taken to approve the remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c) An application for grant of Industrial Licence was received in November 1993 from M/s. Gujarat Insecticides Ltd. for the manufacture of Quinalphos Technical at Bharuch. A letter of Intent has since been granted to the firm.

Industrial proopsals pending for Cabinet approval

437. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals for establishing industries in Gujarat State which have been cleared by all other authorities but pending with the Cabinet for approval; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay in granting cabinet approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI). (a) and (b) Applications under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for grant of licences for setting up of industries do not require Cabinet approval anymore.

Seminar on problems of infrastructure

438. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the suggestions made at the Seminar on "Problems of Infrastructure" held in Madras during the second week of April, 1994 under the aegis of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry;